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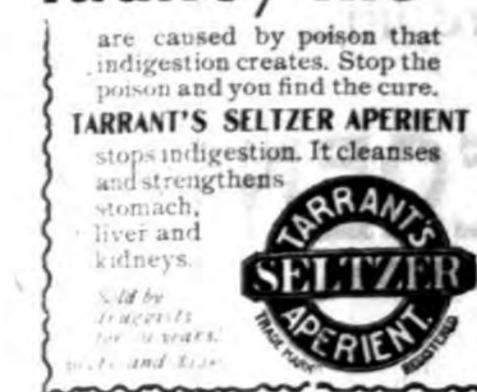
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THE RECORD,

VOL. XVII. NEW SERIES. NO. 38.

Kidney Ills



Devoted to the Interests of Bloomfield, Glen Ridge, Montclair, and the various Suburban Districts of Essex County.

HENRY GEORGE.
The Lessons of His Life and Death.

So much of Mr. George's life and work was given to the single-tax theory and the land question that scant attention has been drawn to other labors which to our mind were more important. He was a friend of peace. When the fighting element of the community was so stirred by President Cleveland's Venezuelan message, the voice of Henry George was among the first and most potent to rebuke it. When, at a later period, the arbitration treaty with England became a public issue, he gave it the warmest welcome. He hated war with a holy hatred, and he hated the preparations for war, because he believed that in our case, if not everywhere, they tended to bring on war. He believed that the burdens of war, both in blood and treasure, fall mainly on the working classes, and this was an additional reason for his detestation of it. Here again he delivered his message because he could not do otherwise. He was a Free Trader out and out. He knew that Protection was a tax on labor, that what was given to one by that system was taken from another, that there was no law, and could be none, to compel the beneficiaries of the tariff to divide with their operatives still less to divide with other people; and hence that the system was part delusion and part fraud. And so he spoke and wrote, producing one book after another, in English on that subject. In all that fell to Henry George to do there was a scrupulous morality and fidelity to the interests of his fellow men. When he took up the flag of the workingmen in the two contests for the office of Mayor in which he figured, he did so in no spirit of antagonism to law. I never had the slightest inclination to me for the sake of that way. What might have been the result of the election if he had lived we shall never know, but we do know that a force and an example for good have been taken from us when they could be ill spared. Let us hope that the teachings which Mr. George left to us in his writings and still more in his life may not be forgotten by any of those who gathered to do honor to his memory.—N. Y. Evening Post.

This opinion was written by Chief Justice Beasley. The question had been fought by Mr. George with all his strength. He had hired five of the ablest lawyers of the State, whose fees amounted to over \$7,000. He had triumphed in his principles, and he was content. As this decree of the court of last resort was final, the executor of the Hutchins estate promptly forwarded to Mr. George a check for the \$20,000 or more to which he was entitled under the will. This check Mr. George indorsed and cashed, and then expressed the bank notes directly to Mary Hutchins, the widow. In a brief note to her, which the lady still treasures, he said:

"I fought this matter in the courts merely because I believe in the principles which I advocate, and I could not stand by while a judicial officer designated my doctrines as antagonistic to law. I never had the slightest inclination to me for the sake of that way. What might have been the result of the election if he had lived we shall never know, but we do know that a force and an example for good have been taken from us when they could be ill spared. Let us hope that the teachings which Mr. George left to us in his writings and still more in his life may not be forgotten by any of those who gathered to do honor to his memory.—N. Y. Evening Post.

The above appeared in the New York Journal of Wednesday last, the day after the election.

Had the Journal before the election published that and similar truths bearing upon the life and character of Henry George, instead of printing the worst caricatures and the meanest campaign slanders concerning him that could be devised to turn back the rising tide of independent democracy, the result might have been far different. After attempting to stab in character (if not actually assassinating) Henry George, the Journal, as soon as his sudden death was known, came out in deep mourning, professing "with peculiar poignancy" of grief the loss that will deprive it of "the aid of his heroic arm in the battles that are yet to come."

"Great is the versatility of the New Journalism! Great is Croker in the Greater New York! Boss Tweed in his palmiest days, was not as powerful as Tammany, rehabilitated and entrenched as never before.

The battle yet to come, upon the skirmish-line of which Henry George gave his life last week, is the battle between the "Prince of Light" and the "Powers of Darkness." He foresees the coming more than twenty years ago, when he began making his "inquiry into the cause of industrial depressions and of increase of want with increase of wealth." He pointed the way, entered it. Bearing aloft the standard "Thou Shalt Not Steal," he fought out his fight with Croker and Platt to the finish. His own destiny, his own epitaph was written for himself, apparently, when he concluded Progress and Poverty in these words:

"Lo! here, now in our civilized society, the old allegories yet have a meaning, the old myths are still true. Into the Valley of the Shadow of Death yet often leads the path of duty, through the streets of Vanity Fair walk Christian and Faithful, and on Greatheart's armor ring the clanging blows. Ormuz still fights with Ahriman—the Prince of Light with the Powers of Darkness. He who will hear, to him the clarions of the battle call."

"How they call, and call, and call till the heart swells that hears them! The Strong soul and high endeavor, the world needs them now. Beauty still lies imprisoned, and iron wheels go over the growth and true and beautiful that might spring from human lives. Somewhere somehow will the master system by which the land owners of the country hold the title to their all be called."

lands as robbery is not such a charity as the courts will enforce."

Mr. George, it appears, was not satisfied with this decision. He believed with all the earnestness of his strong nature in the doctrines which he enunciated, and he therefore took the matter to the Court of Errors and Appeals, where it was argued in June, 1889. The Court unanimously reversed the decree of Vice-Chancellor Bird in the following syllabus:

"A bequest or devise to educate the public in any branch of science by the dissemination of the works of a given author is a good, charitable use, provided such works contain nothing hostile to morality, religion or law, and that such a testamentary disposition, for the purpose of circulating the works of Henry George on the land question, was a valid, charitable use. The doctrines taught by Mr. George are not antagonistic to the life."

"It is because I believe that Henry George was a true and noble follower of Christ that I, a follower of Christ also, am glad to hear to speak these simple words. He followed Christ in the spirit with which he pursued his aim in life. Industrial injustice he did not look upon as an irredeemable wrong. He did not study economic questions in the quietude of a library. He plunged himself into life. He identified himself with those whose wrongs he suffered as though they were his own. He interpreted those wrongs through his own strong feelings. He loved truth, but he loved truth most because truth served mankind. He loved his fellow men and loved to identify himself with his fellow men. He served his fellow men with a consecration worthy of more than our praise.

"With his brilliant talents, with his knowledge of economic principles, with his rare power of expression, with his genius for arousing enthusiasm, Henry George might have attained almost any position he chose in political life, or in journalism, or in social life, had he been willing to yield one inch of his principles or even to make such compromises as most of us deem it quite proper to make. But he was inflexible when he believed he was right. He never considered the effect upon himself of anything he said or did. I have stood beside him and heard him utter truths that seemed to me at times to be heretical.

"When this campaign came on in which he lost his life friends admonished him of the danger that he was running. No soldier ever entered upon a battlefield with clearer consciousness of his personal danger than Henry George entered upon this, his last great battle.

"I believe that the secret of Henry George's unflinching courage, his undaunted faith in man, and his constant hope of victory rested in his faith in God, or in his belief that there is somewhere, far off, a God of some sort; but in his personal belief that there is a living God, a good God, a God who is a Father to His children.

"If faith in God, faith in man, and the light inspired by that faith is Christ-like, then Henry George was a Christ-like man. He was such a life, it seems to me, as should convince even those who profess to be unbelievers in the sternity of the human soul. Even they cannot believe that such a life as this has caused forever."

From the closing chapters of Poor, GROSS AND POVERTY:

"The type of modern growth is the great city. Here are to be found the greatest wealth and the deepest poverty. And here it is that popular government has most clearly broken down. In all the greatest American cities there is to-day a ruling class as in the most aristocratic countries of the world. It members carry wands in their pockets, make up the states for nominating conventions, distribute offices as they bargain together, and though they toll not neither do they spin—wear the best of raiment and spend money lavishly. They are men of power, whose favor the ambitious must court, and whose vengeance he must avoid. Who are these men? The wise, the good, the learned—men who have earned the confidence of their fellow citizens by the purity of their lives, the splendor of their talents, their probity in public trusts, their deep study of the problems of government? No, they are gamblers, saloon-keepers, pugilists or worse, who have made a trade of controlling votes and buying and selling offices and official acts. They stand to the government of these cities as the Praetorian Guards did to that of declining Rome. He who would have the people, fill the curule chair or have the faces carried before him, must go or send his messengers to their camps, give them donations and make them promises. It is through these men that the great corporations and powerful pecuniary interests can back the Senate and the House, joint committees, pumps, pipes, wheels and valves, ball and socket movements, beams, girders, trusses, imfars, arches, columns, cables and supports known to science. At every point man's best mechanical work can be shown to be but adaptations of processes of the human body, a revelation of first principles used in nature."

As Appreciative Reader:

"In London," said the returned tourist, "I was told, 'I appeared at court.'"

"How much was the fine?" queried his cynical friend, Philadelphia North American.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

As mercury will quickly destroy the skin, it should not be applied to the skin system.

Such ointments are through the mucous surfaces.

Such prescriptions should be used except on the skin system.

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